## THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1879

VOL. XXXVIII--NUMBER 16

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton: Liverpool cotton, 5 3-8d Memphis cotton, 9c. New Orleans cotton, 9 3-Sc. New York cotton, 9 7-16c.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, | WASHINGTON, January 18, 1 a.m. |

For Tennessee and Ohiovalley, rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, slight rise in barometer and slightly colder, with northwest to southwest winds.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Halveston 20.02 61 S. Fresh. Foggr.
Indianola 30.06 61 N. Gentle. Lt. rais
Louisville 29.97 47 N.W. Fresh. Lt. rais
Nashville 29.97 47 Calm. Hyria
Shreveport. 30.44 49 N.W. Gentle, Lt. rais
Shreveport. 30.44 49 N.W. Gentle, Cloudy
Vicksburg 30.05 57 E. Light. Cloudy Lt rain. H'y rain Lt. rain Cloudy. C.oudy.

THE constitutionality of the Moffet bellpunch law is ander discussion in Louisiana. The liquor dealers are opposed to it.

F. M. NEAL, Private Signal Service.

THE Berliners claim that Bismarck is losing where "the wish is father to the thought." COLONEL D. H. STROTHER, of Virginia,

offered the consul-generalship of Mexico. GOVERNOR MARKS'S first message

found in another part of this day's APPEAL.

day, says that during a portion of the time occupied by Servator Davis this afternoor in the delivery of his agricultural speech, a reception was being held in the corner immediately behind him by Mr. Hendricks, and at few revolvers and many chicers bravely tried to save them. All the men refused to surrender, and, when exhaustes, aloud at bay. Several soldiers were killed in trying to continue them. None of the Indians were killed who could be taken alive. They had concealed their arms under the prison floor. They had fifteen guns, a few revolvers and many chicers bravely tried to save them. All

delegations to the next Republican conven- without a choice. tion could be worked up in his interest. The First informal ballot—Keys, 28; Carpenter, same statements have been made to Secretary 24; Howe, 25; Sawyer, 5; Rublee, 5; Twee-Skerman as to himself. A short time ago a dy, 1. Skerman as to himself. A short time ago a Thirteenth ballot-Keys, 30; Carpenter, paper was drawn up for presentation to 25; Howe, 25; Dyer, 2; Sawyer, 2; Wash-Secretary Sherman by a number of politi- burn, 4. cians in a southern State, in which it was alleged that all the Federal office holders in At half-past eleven o'clock the caucus adthe State are hard at work for Grant, and journed until three o'clock to-morrow after-

that if he (Sherman) would have them turned | noon,

out, and put in persons to be named, a unanimous delegation from that State to the Republican national convention could be secured

THE militia bill, now under consideration by a committee of militia men in New York city, will most likely come up before the present congress. By it it is proposed to secure a congressional appropriation of one million dollars for arms, ammunition, etc., for the general benefit of the regularly-organized and uniformed militia of the States, who are to be "regulated" by an army board appointed by the President from the regular army. The States are to furnish uniforms, equipments and riffle ranges, and the government is to offer prizes for the best shots and turnish transportation to the "boys" to and from the shooting matches. Officers on the retired list of the regular army are to make periodical inspections and to be put in command of

the brigades and divisions.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat doubts if any other man in the country can match | Special to the Appeal. General Shields in the number and eminence of the public positions he has filled. He was born in Ireland in 1810, and emigrated to his mind. We fear this is another case this country in 1826. In 1832 he settled at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and engaged in the practice of law. In 1836 he was elected to the Illinois legislature. He was subsequently better known as "Porte Crayon," has been auditor of state and judge of the supreme court. In 1845 he was appointed commissioner of the land office at Wachington. At the commencement of the Mexican war he mighty interesting reading. It will be was appointed by President Polk a brigadiergeneral in the United States army, and was soon promoted to brevet major-general. In

Proceedings of the Senate and House-Governor Marks's First Message-He Recites the History of the Public Debt of the State, and Suggests a Plan of Settlement which he Thinks

Equitable.

NASHVILLE.

Economy in All Departments Enjoined-The Notes of the Bank of Tennessee-The Supreme Court-Criminal Costs-The Railroads and Freight Discriminations - Mechanics' Lien-Wages.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—The message of lovernor Marks was read in both houses. The Message.

atives:

The able and exhaustive communication of my immediate predecessor in office in a great measure relieves me in the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the constitution. The subject first in importance claiming your attention is that of the State deot. It is obvious that it is impossible for the State to meet its estensible obligations, and this inability has resulted in a total cessation of payment. Payment upon no part of the debt can be renewed until there shall have been an adjustment of it upon such a basis as will bring the debt within the ability of the tax-payers to meet it. This subject is embar rassed by great difficulties, and until they are solved the State must continue to suffer from discord at home and reproach abroad.

FINANCIAL HISTORY. FINANCIAL HISTORY.

EX-SENATOR HENDERSON, of Missouri, will more than likely be made minister to Germany, in room of Bayard Taylor, deceased.

The question for the people of Memphis to decide is whether they prefer dirt and yellow-fever, or cleanliness and freedom from epidemics.

When we think of how fility Memphis is, and that no sless are being taken to clean up, we tremble for the coming of warm weather, and the horrors of last fall are vividly revived.

The Democrats in the senate and the louise have resolved to force the repeal of the senate from the senate and the house have resolved to force the repeal of the senate root the senate of the short term.

ARKANSAS.

Last Machiner of the form discord at the float of the United States army, and weak soon promoted to brevet major general. In 1848 he was appointed governor of the Terricopy of Oregon, but declined the position. In 1849 he was elected to the United States senate from Illinois for six years. At the close of his term he removed to Minnesota, and two years afterward was elected to the war and the war and the awar and the awar and the awar and the war of the senate from the law war, and the usurpation to the Federal Union; that all of her embarassments to the senate from that State. During the late war of the senate of the short term.

ARKANSAS.

Last Machiner of the Continue to suffer from discord in the form of the float States army, and was elected to the United States stated to the United States and two years afterward was elected to the United States and two years afterward was elected to the United States and two years afterward was elected to the United States was decorded to the war and the surpassments to the fermion of the float States and two years afterward was elected to the war and the surpassments to the fermion of the float state from the law was celected to the two was elected to the war and the surpassments of the senate from this State has war and the surpa

the delivery of his agricultural speech, a reception was being held in the corner immediately behind him by Mr. Hendricks, and at one time no less than four Presidential aspirants were killed so that the indians were killed so the properties and many knives. A desperation time no less than four Presidential aspirants were seen with lither the most aminable and apparently getter in the most aminable and apparently getter in the most aminable and apparently getter in the most aminable and apparently getter for the most aminable and a few town in the goal of the property getter without apparent for the getter for the prisoners, and any knive. They had fifteen guns, a getter for the prisoners, and apparently getterned south in the getter for the getter for the prisoners, and apparently getterned south in the getter for for the getter for the getter for for for the getter for for the getter for for for for the getter for for for for the getter for for for getter for for for for for getter for for for getter for for for getter for for getter for for for getter for

low when purchased, and had largely enhanced in price. It these roads had then been sold, and the proceeds turned over to the holders of the bonds issued to them, with the claim on the government for the iron appropriated, it is clear that these bonds could have been thus fully paid. But if it be assumed that the insolvent roads were worth no more than one-half the debt, the annual interest for which the tax-payers would have been required to make provision, would not have exceeded \$300 000, an amount of which they could have met without serious difficulty. All of the balance of the public debt was the primary debt of solvent companies, then and now able to meet it.

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY. RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

an amount of whiten they could have met without and now able to meet it.

ADICAL REFERENCE HILLTY.

But under the primary debt to select the primary debt to meet it.

But they are a present the primary debt to the the primary debt of the they appear and the obligations of the general government of Tennessee was not restored to the tax payers. The first utterances of the government of the tax payers and the obligations of the general government will be appeared to the them to the tenter of the tax payers and the obligations of the general government will be a properly that the general government in 1892 took possestance that the general government in 1892 took possestance that the general government will pay the claim of the them to book seems that the general government will pay the claim for the benefit of the whole had accommission of the property properly that the general government will pay the claim for the them to book seems the property of the property properly that the general government will pay the claim for the property properly that the general government will pay the claim for the property properly that the general government will pay the claim for the property properly that the general government in pay the claim for the property properly that the general government in pay the claim for the property properly that the general government in pay the claim for the property properly that the general government in pay the claim for the properly properly that the general government in pay the claim for the property properly that the general government in pay the claim for the properly that the general government in pay the claim for the properly that the properly that the properly that the general government in pay the claim for the properly that the proper

The question as to the ilen of the bondholders is now pending to the courts. In 1869 the just debt for which the tax payers had to provide was comparatively small, while the debt of the solvent roads was large, but by manipulation the solvent roads undertook to transfer their debt to the tax-payers and relieve themselves. Under duress from the threatened overthrow of the State government by Federal interference, and believing they had the ability to provide for the payment of the entire debt, the tax-payers submitted to the grave wrongs which had been done them, rather than imperil their liberties, and subject themselves to unfriendly criticisms. But a debt difficult to bear in the paginning, and constantly augmenting by fraud and funding, while all values were rapidly depreciating, became at last too great for them to bear, and they went down in the hopeless effort.

HOW INTEREST PAYMENTS WERE MADE.

THE SITUATION AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

With a debt to provide for at the close of the war.

Batte, the silination, was perpirating, but by no means desperate. The annular interest of a plank road companies was \$211.456. The coin assets of the Batte of the state debt into National bonds riedded an annual interest of the bonds which represent the constitution, and the law should declare that all plans to be researched and provide for an annual interest of the bonds which represent the constitution, and the law should declare that all plans to the consistent with the question of the power which into National bonds riedded an annual interest of the bonds which research and provides on the State debt pager, for bonds should be accounted the agricultural pureau and furnities should investigate all the facts connected with the sets and reputation. There is a conviction or submission should be little and debted and so the state when the east of the State where there is a conviction or submission should be little and definite altogether where there is a conviction or submission should be little and depth altograph and depth altograph and depth and consider where there is a conviction or submission should be little and depth altograph and depth altograph and supmint to be re-enacted. All the feel of the State debt proper, for bonds investigate and the close of the State when there is a conviction or submission should be little and declarate when there is a conviction or submission should be latered and current where there is a conviction or submission should be latered when there is an observation of the plant depth and reputation. There is an equitable of the State when there is a conviction or submission should be latered and current when there is an deventure and current when there is an observation of the plant is the state was to able the subminer. The colors are submission should be in favor of the resultance of our submission of the plant is declarated.

The colors from the first submission should be in favor of

it is apparent no satisfactory result will be reached. SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

Uniform legislation by the general government in favor of capital, and against production, has not only depreciated values in the State, but has paralized more or less every industrial pursuit. Consequently, the subject of the State debt presents itself at a most inauspicious time for adjustment; set it is obvious that some step should be taken to solve the difficulty and remove all just occasion for reproach. An investigation will disclose that the public debt is divided into the following branches, stated in the order of their merit: First—The primary debt of the State, and distinguished as the State debt proper. This part of the debt embraces the bonds for the cupitol and Hermitage, the only property now owned by the State as the result of its investments. Second—The bonds loaned the agricultural bureau. Third—The bonds loaned turapike and plank-road companies before the war. All of this property has been sold, and the proceeds turned over to the bendholders. Fourth—The bonds loaned to solvent rail-road companies, These companies own their roads and take all the profits. Fifth—The post-war bonds. All of the property purchased with them has been sold, and the proceeds have been paid to the bondholders.

Injustice of the Federal Government. SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

The plan of requiring the countles to pay the costs of criminal prosecutions, recommended to you by my predecessor, is worthy of trial. The opportunity which will be afforded the county counts of the sweral countles to layestigate each bill of costs, will prove a salutary check upon the extravagance complained of, and as the officers of the court will be answerable to their consituents for a faithful discharge of duty, it will result that the courts will be conducted with the utmost expedition and economy. It will be poper, perhaps, to require the State to pay the costs in all cases where the defendant by a final judgment is imprisoned in the pentientiary. But whether the recommendation of requiring the countles to pay costs incurred in the prosecution of felonies is adopted or not, the separate items of cost ought to be regulated and embraced in a single act, and each clerk required to keep a printed copy posted in his office. In all cases other than capital, the jury ought to be permitted to disperse unless for cause shown the court otherwise orders. To prevent frivolous prosecutions, the fees of the attorneys general where there is a conviction or submission should be increased, and denied altogether where there is an acquital of disperse unless for cause there are the entirely and the law should declare that all presumptions shall be in favor of the regularity of the proceedings in the lower court, and no error to be considered save those raised upon the trial, or which the record affirmatively discloses.

CARRYING PISTOLS. The plan of requiring the counties to pay the costs

should be received, upon the trial of the fact, that the accused was on a journey out of his county or State, in the absence of such license or proof of its MISDEMEANORS. In so far as it can be done without violating the constitution, the local courts of the several counties ought to be clothed with jurisdiction for the trial and

RAILROADS.

It will be proper for inquiry to be made to ascertain whether our railroad companies discriminate against the citizens of the State in the shipment of their export products. If it shall appear that like products from other States are shipped through our State at less rates than are allowed our own citizens in the shipment of their products out of the State, whee tendered by the car-load, the evil should be remedied by declaring it a misdemeanor, and punishing it by such fine as will remedy the evil.

MRCHANICS: LIEN. MECHANICS' LIEN.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

The law should be so amended that in all cases where the lien of the mechanic, or other person fur nishing material, is resisted and defeated upon the ground of a want of title, the mechanic or other person furnishing the material, to be permitted, under proper restrictions, to remove the material.

WAGES.

The law should be so amended as to place wages. WAGES.

The law should be so amended as to place wages upon the same footing with fees and salaries, and exempt them from garnishment or attachment. CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to express the confident hope that your deliberations will be characterized by harmony, wisdom and patriotism, and that the results of your labors will tend to promote the best in-terests of the State. ALBERT S. MARKS. EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, January 17, 1879. Two Faithful Officials. The joint committee appointed to examine

ne books and vouchers of the comptroller and treasurer reported that they had arrived at a perfectly satisfactory result, and that they took pleasure in saying that the trust devolved upon those officers had been carefully preserved, and every interest of the State closely and vigilantly watched, and that they richly deserve the thanks of the people for the faithful and conscientious man-ner in which they had discharged their du-

The amount in the treasury and deposited in banks is \$418,705. Mi-cellaneous Legislative Proceedings House-The senate joint resolution requesting the congressional representatives to ten per cent. tax on banks and the abolish-ment of the national banking system, was concurred in; also, senate joint resolution to print ten thousand copies of the governor's

nessage.
Mr. Wiltze did not see where the message was adopted—yeas, 45; nays, 24. Some remark has been made on this action being inconsistent, inasmuch as both ouses refused to print a far less number of he Porter message on the score of retrench-

ment and reform. The house joint resolu-tion to investigate the State debt, in compli-

ismarck has declared privately that he was

indifferent as to the fate of the parliamentary-discipline bill, which he said he proposed solely in the interest of the reichstag itself. Springfield, Ill., January 17: The Republican members of the legislature held their senatorial caucus to-night, and nominated General Logan on the first ballot. The vote stood: Logan, 80; Oglesby, 26. All the Resublican members were present. Madrid, January 17: Constitutional newsits were made Thursday night to the houses of three friends and partisans of Marshal Serrano, and search made for a seditious pamphlet. The affair has caused some sen-

just received here of the burning, Wednes- day, two million one hundred and forty-eight day, of the Keithfield rice mills, on Black thousand five hundred dollars. river, Georgetown county. Total loss, \$36,000. The mills were owned by Robert Ogden, of Charleston, and insured for \$10,000.

A Fuse Factory Blown Up. HARTFORD, January 17.—The blasting-fuse factory of Toy, Bickford & Co., at Simsbury, was blown up yesterday, and Lizzie Wall, aged twenty years; Ann Wall, aged seventeen years; and Nellie M'Nulty, aged seventeen years, were killed. Mrs. Alex. Kerr and Peter Joley were killed. Mrs. Alex. Mrs. Alex. Mrs. Alex. Mrs. Alex. Mrs. Alex. Mrs.

- - The British workstream

NEW YORK AGAIN ABLAZE.

Another Disastrous Conflagration Break Out in an Extensive Clothing Manufactory, which for a Long Time Baffles the Efforts of the Fire Fighters.

The Flames Spread to Adjoining Buildings, and Continue to Gain Headway, in Splte of the Heroic Efforts of the Firemen, who Make Narrow Escapes from Death.

NEW YORK, January 17 .- A fire broke out this noon at the wholesale cloth-house of Van Valkenburg, No. 62 Worth street, and rapidly enveloped the entire building. The two adjoining buildings, No. 64, occupied by Pastor Walkinshaw, and No. 66, are on fire. The flames have crossed the street to No. 85, occupied by Joseph Loos, and is spreading rapidly. SECOND DISPATCH.

A fire broke out this evening at No. 62 Worth street, and spread rapidly. The flames were first seen on the third floor, and before the firemen could get to work, they had spread to No. 58 Worth street, and in a short time the buildings right through to Thomas street were in a blaze. There was some difficulty at first in getting water, but in a short time a large number of stream use their influences toward the repeal of the were poured on the flames from the Thomas street side. The second and third alarms were sent out, and ten engines were soon at work on Worth street and five on Thomas street. The fire is said to have originated on the third floor of No. 62 Worth street, occu-Mr. Wiltze did not see where the message was any more valuable for distribution among the people than Governor Porter's, nor why so many more copies should be printed. To test the sense of the house he called for the yeas and nays. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 45; nays, 24.

Some remark has been made on this action the fire originated, the floor began to give way and they were compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the other side of the street. They were not a moment too soon, for just as the last man escaped the floor gave way with crash, and the flames burst out on both sides nent and reform. The house joint resolu-ion to investigate the State debt, in compli-nce with Governor Marks's message, was to the spot. While President King, adopted.

Governor Marks has signed the bill reducing the governor's salary from four to three thousand dollars. The governor appointed W. W. Estill his private secretary. He will appoint John Handly oil inspector of Nash-wills.

The house judiciary committee to-day granted a hearing to Mrs. Emiline B. Wells and Mrs. Seina Young Williams, of Salt Lake City, Utah, upon various petitions now before the committee relating to the laws of polygamy. They argued in favor of legistation which will protect Mornaon women and children. FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The standard silver dollar will be fur nished by the treasurer of the United States free of expense for a check on New York in his favor, for a certificate of deposit issues by any United States sub-treasury or depository national bank, for greenbacks or bank notes. The above should be in sums of one Charleston, S. C., January 17: News are Subscriptions to the four per cent. loan to NEW TORK CUSTOMHOUSE NOMINATIONS.

The Republican to-morrow will intimate that if the New York customhouse nominations are rejected, the senate will undoubted ly be called upon to pass upon the nomina

Peter Lolen were slightly injured. The acci- mean Dr. Bull's cough syrup, Price, 25

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED. Messrs, WREES & Potten: Continuen, - Having to



Sole Agents for United States and Capana.

FOR SALE BY

DEALERS, GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.

The Lable on every genuine Bottle is printed on Bine paper.

City and Country Mer-

chants, Planters, Heads of Families, and Buyers Generally, are reminded that one of the Largest, Freshest and Best Selected Stocks of Groceries. Family and Plantation Supplies, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Etc., in the City is to be found at J. J. BUSBY & CO.'S, 274 Front street, and at the Very Lowe & Market Prices. All Classes of Buyers will do well to call.